The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 2.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning he following rates:

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" " (if not paid within the year,)... $3.00

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Communications on subjects of local or general nterest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2, Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
ounsel given in English and German. [ap126]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
Collections promptly made. [Dec.9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

S. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20. '65.,

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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BILL HEADS,

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ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Bedford Inquirer.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—For the harmony and general relations of comity and friendship existing between Pennsylvania and all the other States and Territories of the National Union; for the present prosperous condition of the Commonwealth; for the glad signs of coming political tranquility; and for the success which attends the progress of our free institutions, we owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Divine Providence. In view of the favorable circumstances under which you are now assembled, it becomes my province and duty, as it is my pleasure, to offer you my hearty congratulations, and to tender you a cordial welcome to the Legislative Halls of the State. This, indeed, affords me a higher gratification because I participate with your constituents in the confidence manifested by them in selecting you to represent their individual interests as well as those of the Commonwealth. On your wisdom, integrity, judgment and discretion, all will undoubtedly rely for the correct determination of every question affecting the largest interests and gravest responsibilities, and for a continuance, and even an increase, of that prosperity which has hitherto been so signally enjoyed.

It is not without a consciousness of the great responsibility resting upon me that I undertake the performance of a constitutional duty, requiring that the Governor "shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient." In conformity with this requirement your attention will be called only to such matters of public interest as in my judgment deserve careful consideration and action on your part during the present session.

FINANCES.

The following is a carefully prepared statement of the financial condition of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868:

The reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer show that the balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1867, was		$4,661,836 46
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868	5,216,049 55	
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable	41,032 00	
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov 30, 1868		$9,918,918 01
Payments, viz:		
Ordinary expenses during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868	$2,454,506 09	
Loans &c., redeemed	4,417,483 64	
Other payments	12,800 00	
Interest on loans	1,979,690 91	
Depreciated funds, unavailable	41,032 00	
	8,905,492 64	
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868		$1,013,415 37

Sinking fund.

By an act approved April 10. 1863, the transactions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were ordered to be thereafter reported annually to the 30th day of November. Their last report, therefore, includes a period of one year and three months.

The following is the "recapitulation" of the operations of the sinking vember 30, 1868:

Balance in fund, September 3 1867		$1, 737,912 41
Receipts in fund from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868	3,418,992 31	
	5,156,904 72	
Paid interest	$1,905,005 84	
Premiums paid as equivalent for coin	49 98	
Loans redeemed	2,414,816 64	
	4,222,871 96	
Balance in fund Nov. 30, 1868		$934,032 76

By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1861, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the interest and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1861, entitled "An Act to create a loan and provide for arming the State."

Balance on hand September 3, 1867		$319,233 17
The receipts from said tax and tax on gross receipts from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, amount to	423,979 20	
Total	743,912 37	
Interest paid in January and July, 1868	169,245 00	
Balrnce in fund November 30, 1868		$574,667 37

Condition of Balances.

Balance in sinking fund Nov. 30, 1867	$934,032 76
Balance in sinking fund Nov. 30, 1868	574,667 37
	$1,508,700 13
Deduct balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868	1,013,415 37
Balance in favor of sinking fund	$495,284 76

Reduction of the State Debt.

By the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the year ending September 3, 1867, the "loans redeemed" amounted to $1,794,569 50, and by their report from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, the "loans redeemed" amounted to $2,414,816 64, making a total reduction of the State debt, in two years and three months, of four million two hundred and nine thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and fourteen cents.

The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follow, viz:—Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, six million, four hundred thousand dollars, and bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, three million, five hundred thousand dollars. These are non-interest bearing bonds and will not mature for many years. I, therefore, recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the propriety of the passage of a law, authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell these bonds at public sale to the highest bidder, and direct the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the State debt.

Public debt outstanding December 1, 1867,		$37,704,409 77
Deduct amount redeemed at State Treasury during fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, viz,		
5 per cent loans,	$4,354,253 64	
4½ per cent. loans	63,000 00	
Relief notes cancelled	210 00	
	4,417,463 64	
Public debt December 1, 1868,		$33,286,946 13

Statement showing the condition of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on the first day of December, 1868.

Funded debt, viz:	
6 per cent. loans,	$25,311,180 00
5 per cent. loans,	7,749,771 56
4½ per cent. loans,	112,000 00
Total funded,	$33,172,951 56
Unfounded debt, viz:	
Relief notes in circulation,	$96,415 00
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67
Total unfunded,	113,994 57
Total funded and unfunded,	$33,286,946 13

Which is the amount of the State debt as before stated.

During the last eighteen years there has been carried upon the accounts of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and in their several public statements, "depreciated funds unavailable" to the amount of forty-one thousand and thirty-two dollars. I recommend the appointment of a joint committee, by the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to examine the said depreciated and unavailable funds and dispose of them to the best advantage of the Treasury; or, if found to be worthless, to cancel and destroy them, so that the accounting officers may be relieved from the necessity and responsibility of annually accounting for them.

The large cash balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1867, has been used for the payment of the twenty-three million loan and for the liquidation of outstanding claims against the State. The investment of the funds, in one of the modes recommended in my last annual message, has therefore, in a great measure been rendered unnecessary for the present. But in the event of large accumulations of money hereafter, the recommendations therein given are respectfully referred to, and renewed. Whenever there may be surplus funds in the Treasury, they can, with safety and benefit to the State, be employed in the purchase of its outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity.

I regret to state that the last Legislature, although fully forewarned in regard to the insecurity and want of proper and sufficient guards for the safe keeping of the money of the Commonwealth, failed to determine upon any mode by which the Treasury may be effectually guarded against the possibility of loss. The present Legislature has it in its power to secure for itself no ordinary honor, by the enactment of such a law, strong and efficient for the purpose indicated, and the enjoyment not only of the approbation, but the permanent gratitude of every citizen.

Notwithstanding the satisfactory reduction of the public indebtedness, as shown in the forgoing statements, an immense State debt is still upon us, requiring nearly two million of dollars to be collected to pay the interest accruing upon it annually. Its extinguishment at the earliest practicable period, not inconsistent with other public interests, is of the highest importance to every tax-payer. I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the strictest economy in respect to every expenditure and the utmost retrenchment in every department.

Retrenchment is emphatically demanded by the people, in legislative expenditures, as well as in every other branch of the government. Their eyes are open to investigate every transaction, and by their ballots they are ready to strike down those who will not take effective action in favor of positive and radical reform. The money paid into the Treasury is the property of the people, every one of whom has a just right to hold his representatives to a strict accountability for every dollar that may be appropriated or expended.

I here renew the remarks made last year on the subject of "annual appropriations," to which you are respectfull referred. For four successive years the general appropriation bills have been signed on the eleventh day of April, being about the time of adjournment. The Governor has been forced either to sign the bills without proper investigaton, not withstanding any objections he may have; suspend the means to defray the operations of the government for the ensuing year; or call an extra session of the Legislature. I repeat that "it is earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session examination which its importance ... sustained by their own internal resources. The education of youth in the higher branches of knowledge seems to require the aid of philanthropic contributions. This institution had not these benefits to any adequate extent, and though the board of trustees bestowed upon it the most anxious care, their zeal and labor, combined with those of its friends, were not equal to a contest with the want of means.—Hence the school did not command the confidence of farmers who were able to educate their sons, and who could not forget that the character of the college attached to the character of its graduates; and that its failure would enter into the estimate which the world would place upon the education it bestowed. This feature has now been removed. The people, through their Legislature, have endowed this institution with the interest upon a fund of $318,500 00, (invested in the United States and Pennsylvania State six per cent bonds) payable to it semi-annually. Last year this interest amounted to $25,462 78. The residue of the fund, $43,886 50, has been appropriated, under the law by the board of trustees, to the purchase of three model and experimental farms; one at the college, in Centre county, for $8,000 00, one in Chester county for $17,750 00, and one in Indiana county for $18,136 50. The board has also recently re-organized the faculty and remodled the course of studies, so as to adapt them to the wants of the agricultural community. This new order of things goes into operation at the commencement of the next session and it is earnestly hoped will be a success. There is no profession, trade or calling in life, where the value of knowledge and the lights of science, and the practical application of both, are so potent for profitable results as in their adaptation to agricultural pursuits. And in this truly practical age it is well worthy of the consideration of parent-, whether they should not avail themselves of the benefits of this institution, now so generously endowed by the State.

Military.

From the report of the Adjutant General you will learn the condition of the Military Department. The inactivity in military affairs after the cessation of hostilities and upon the return to peace, has in a great measure been dispelled and an active martial spirit now prevails throughout the State; more particularly in Philadelphia, where by a special legislative enactment, the minimum number of men required to form a company has been reduced, and a brigade fund is raised by a tax upon those who are not members of a military organization, but liable to the performance of military duty. I recommend the passage of a similar law for the whole State. For the sake of preserving the great interests involved, which include the lives, property and happiness of our people, this is presented to you as an important subject for your deliberation.

Every possible encouragement of volunteers has been afforded, and notwithstanding the difficulties indicated it has resulted as follows: In 1866 there were eight volunteer companies in the State; in 1867, thirty eight; and in 1868, seventy-seven, and a number of others in preparation for organization.

By a reduction of the number for a company from that now required to an aggregate of fifty officers and men, companies would soon be numbered by the hundred, any of which could easily be recruited to the maximum number if required for active service. The State that always maintains the highest degree of preparation, accomplishes most and suffers least in the conflict of arms; and by being in readiness it often prevents improper encroachments upon her rights.

The Adjutant General presents a full and detailed statement of the disbursements in his department during the year ending November 30, 1868, with an estimate for the necessary appropriations for the current year, and also for such amounts as have been discovered to be due from the transportation department, contracted during the war.

State Agency.

The existence of the Military State Agency at Washington terminated on the 31st day of July last, at which time the appropriation for the payment of its expenses was exhausted. Much benefit resulted to many of the soldiers of our State, and their representatives, from this office, in which their just dues from the United States Government were collected and transmitted to them free of charge.—In August, after the agency ceased to exist, there still remained a considerable number of unsettled claims, and as no one knew more about their condition, or could possibly obtain an earlier settlement of them than the late agent, Col. Cook, I permitted him, upon his own offer, to close up the business of the office, and to transact any other business for the soldiers of Pennsylvania at *one half the fees* that are charged by any other private agency in Washington City. This arrangement has thus far been carried out, and I am pleased to add, with very general satisfaction. All the books and papers of the agency will be transferred to the office of the Adjutant General.

Registry Law.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed known as the "Registry Law," the intention of which was to protect the ballot-box against corruption and fraudulent voting, to which it has for many years been disgracefully exposed. This law seems to have been so defective in some of its provisions as to have received the condemnation of a majority of the Supreme Court, by which it was pronounced "incongruous and unconstitutional." At the election immediately after this decision, it is alleged that frauds were perpetrated, surpassing in magnitude, perhaps, any that have been consummated heretofore in the history of the Commonwealth. These frauds have demonstrated the necessity of the passage of some law, or laws, that will accomplish the desired object, without being subject to the exceptionable features pointed out by the learned gentlemen who pronounced the opinion of the Supreme Bench.

There is no subject of such vital importance to the whole country as the sanctity of the ballot-box, and the protection of all citizens in their right to the elective franchise. This right is our proudest boast. It endows the American citizen with a freedom and a power not possessed by the subject of any other government. It makes him the peer of his fellow man, whatever may be his rank, station, or position in life. To be deprived of it by any means whatever, his boasted freedom becomes a sham—his especial and exalted prerogative a mockery and a farce. What avails it to the citizen that he is entitled to a vote, if that vote is to be nullified by fraud? Such guards, then, should be thrown around the polls as will effectually, if possible, preserve them from the taint of a single illegal vote. Not only should false voting be severely punished, but false swearing to obtain a vote, be visited with the pains and penalties of perjury and with perpetual disfranchisement.

The people must be perfectly free to regulate their public business in their own way, and when the voice of the majority is fairly and clearly expressed all should bow to it as to the voice of God. They are the sovereign rulers, and their will must be the law of the land. Corruption of suffrage in a republican government is the deadliest crime that can be perpetrated; is assassination of the sovereignty of the people, and will be [illegible] and will be money and perjury. And if this privilege be tampered with, sooner or later the sure and indignant popular condemnation will be rendered and condign punishment administered. All good citizens, of whatever political opinion, should lend their aid for the accomplishment of any and every measure that may tend to secure to each voter, not only his right to the elective franchise, but the assurance that his vote will not be rendered valueless by illegality, corruption or fraud.

Every proper facility for the naturalization of citizens of foreign birth should be afforded; but the Legislature, in its combined wisdom, can surely enact some mode to prevent the possibility of a single vote being cast upon spurious naturalization papers, and thus fully secure the purity of the elective franchise.

Revision of the Civil Code.

The commissioners appointed to codify the statute laws of the State have diligently prosecuted the work assigned them, and with every prospect that it will be fully completed within the time prescribed by the legislative resolutions of April 8, 1868; and in further compliance with them, may with cause to be laid before each branch of the General Assembly, at its present session, various titles of bills, with brief abstracts of the several sections of each, which have been matured.

Insurance Department.

Among the subjects of importance to the citizens of Pennsylvania is the establishment of an Insurance Department. Such departments are in successful operation in several neighboring States, by means of which the interests of insurers are guarded and promoted. So careful a supervision is had over the transactions of insurance companies that frauds are rendered almost impossible, and spurious companies can have no existence. The result of the protection thus afforded, is, that whilst foreign companies, thus protected, do immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within the State limits; and lately some of them have withdrawn their agencies from other States, because no risks will be taken, in consequence of the inadequacy of the laws to afford protection to insurers. To this defect, moreover, may be attributed the operations of the number of worthless companies which have suddenly sprung up, without any solid basis, and as suddenly expired, to the injury of all whose confidence they obtained, and to the dishonor of the Commonwealth. Whilst Pennsylvania insurance companies transact little business outside of the State, it is alleged that foreign life insurance companies alone paid taxes last year on three million eight hundred thousand dollars of premiums received in Pennsylvania, a great proportion of which would be confined to this State if the same protection was given by law to its citizens as is afforded by other States. The report of the Insurance Department of New York, published in 1867, shows that the companies which were doing business in 1866, in Pennsylvania, and also in New York, had risks in force for more than five thousand million of dollars; and it is believed that the risks in Pennsylvania companies, which, for want of a proper Insurance Department, can not be obtained, would swell the amount to over six thousand million.

In view of these facts, and of the costly experience of the people who have been imposed upon and defrauded by unsubstantial and ephemeral companies, I repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an Insurance Department be established, and a superintendent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies allowed to transact business within the State, and annually publish, under oath, full reports of their transactions. The community is deeply interested in this matter, and demands the protection which can thus only be afforded.

New Hospital for the Insane.

The commissioners appointed by an act of the last session "to establish an additional State Hospital for the Insane," have notified me that they will present a report of their proceedings sometime during the present month, which will be communicated when received.

Damages by Raids.

In accordance with an act of the last session, providing for an investigation and adjudication of the claims of citizens of several counties "whose property was destroyed, damaged or appropriated for the public service, and in the common defence in the war to suppress the rebellion," a commission of three competent gentlemen was appointed, who have performed the allotted duties, and will soon make a full report of their transactions.

Paris Exposition.

I have received through the Secretary of State of the United States, a bronze medal and diploma from the Imperial Commissioners for the best specimens of Pennsylvania anthracite coal exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1867. These tributes to an important branch of the internal resources of Pennsylvania have been assigned a place among other valuable relics in the Executive Chamber.

State Coat of Arms.

Diligent but unsuccessful search has been repeatedly made for the coat of arms of the State, and for the authority under which the present design was established. It seems that for years past no trace of either the original authority or design could anywhere be found, and it is recommended that the Legislature take the necessary steps to supply the omission, by such means as they in their wisdom shall determine.

State Beneficiaries.

A number of benevolent, charitable and other similar institutions annually receive appropriations from the State for their support. These appropriations, in most, if not in all cases, appear to have been adequate for the purposes to which it was intended they should be applied, and are as liberal as can reasonably be expected in the present condition of the Treasury of the State.

The Susquehanna Fisheries

A preliminary report on the Susquehanna fisheries has been submitted by Col. James Worrall, Civil Engineer, Commissioner under the act of the Legislature in reference thereto. There are some facts which should be embodied in the report, but which can not be ascertained until early in January. Permission has therefore been granted to the Commissioner, at his request, to postpone the submission of his regular report until the earliest day practicable during the present month.

Cattle Disease.

The prevalence of contagious or epidemic diseases among cattle and other animals has for some years past been a prolific source of anxiety and alarm among the producers and consumers of meats in many of the States. It was therefore deemed important to call a convention of competent persons to take into consideration the means best calculated to remedy this great and growing evil. This convention, composed of three commissioners each from the fourteen States represented, appointed in accordance with an agreement by the several Governors, assembled at Springfield, Illinois, on the first of December last, and an account of their transactions is herewith presented.

Without legislative authority, but believing my action would be sanctioned by the people's representatives, I appointed Dr. Hiram Corson and Messrs. E. C. Humes and A. Boyd Hamilton, commissioners to represent Pennsylvania in that convention. These gentleman freely gave their time and experience, and also incurred a pecuniary expense of about three hundred dollars, to defray which I recommend that an appropriation be made.

Statistics.

In view of the vast amount and great variety of the products of the State, a desk for the collection of statistics, relative to exports and imports, agriculture, manufactures propriety and profit be established. This could be accomplished by the employment of a competent clerk, under the supervision of one of the present heads of department, whose duty should be to collect and publish such facts as might tend to stimulate and increase our productive energies, instil new life and vigor into our manufacturing interests, and lead to more accurate knowledge of all our internal resources and the proper methods for their development. There is abundant space in the Capitol buildings to be appropriated as a receptacle for books, papers, mineralogical and geological specimens, and other articles that might be contributed appropriate to such a department and which in a few years would form an invaluable collection. Under legislative direction, the good results would be almost incalculable, and are required by the progressive spirit of the age in which we live.

Resolutions of the Vermont Legislature.

Your attention is called to the accompanying joint resolutions, passed at the last session of the Vermont Legislature, bearing a just tribute to the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Joint resolutions from the same [illegible] which I ask attention, are also worthy of your consideration, relative to the act of Congress "to establish and protect National Cemeteries," and recommending "to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania the passage of an act empowering the board of commissioners having charge of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, to transfer all the right, title, interest and care of said Soldiers' National Cemetery to the General Government, upon the completion of the same."

In Memoriam.

It has been the misfortune of the State during the past year to lose by death two of her representatives in the Congress of the nation, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of the Ninth, and Hon. Darwin A. Finney, of the Twentieth District. Both were natives of Vermont, but in early life selected Pennsylvania for their home, and identified themselves with her interests, which they were chosen to guard in the Legislature; and the people of the Commonwealth will long remember with gratitude their faithful and efficient services. The first went down to his grave after a long life of public usefulness and in well matured honors; the other in the prime of manhood, which gave promise of a scarcely less brilliant career.

Pardons.

The list of pardons issued during the past year will be found among the papers to which your attention is called. The principal reasons upon which they were based, and the names of some of the prominent petitioners, are given in every case. That a few of these pardons may have been unworthily granted, through misrepresentations of relatives, friends, sympathizing neighbors and other interested parties, there is no doubt, but in the majority of instances it is certain that the facts not only justified but demanded Executive clemency.

The whole number of applications for pardons during the year has been sixteen hundred and twenty-three. The number of pardons granted in that time has been one hundred and six, which is a little over 6½ per cent. Of these pardoned about five per cent. have been again brought before the courts in consequence of their return to the commission of crime.

I am fully impressed with the weighty responsibility of the pardoning power, which ranks among the most difficult and embarrassing duties of the Executive office. Daily beset with powerful and pitiful importunities, as well as conflicting representations, from those in whom he should be able to place the fullest confidence, in order to avoid errors in the decision of any case, the Governor is compelled to take into consideration the action of the court before which the convict has been tried; the majesty of the law which may or may not have been violated; the condition of the prisoner; his temptation to err; the injury that may be inflicted upon his helpless and dependent relatives, and the arguments and appeals of citizens whose opinions and wishes he is bound to respect. And however just his decision and humane and generous his action, either in favor of or against the petitioner for clemency, he must expect to have his motives impugned, his name and character maligned, and to suffer virulent attacks for the exercise of this most important and merciful prerogative.

The pardon report will exhibit that many instances in which Executive clemency has been invoked, youthful prisoners, charged with their first offences, and those of a trivial character, have been the recipients. The object of punishment, in all cases, should not be so much to inflict pain as to reform the sufferer and prevent the repetition of evil deeds. This fact is frequently lost sight of in imposing punishment upon criminals, especially when inexperienced youths are shut up in close cells with men hardened in crime, where its arts are daily taught and a romance thrown around its commission. Instead of being improved, they come forth at the expiration of their terms of sentence with the loss of self-respect, their moral sentiments blunted, and prepared to practice upon society the infamous lessons they have learned. Such punishments tend to increase rather than lessen the quantity of crime. When houses of correction and reformatories are constructed, or a proper system of confinement and prison discipline is adopted, there will be a material decrease of crime, and comparatively few cases to demand the exercise of the pardoning power.

Commutation of Sentences.

There are confined in the Philadelphia county prison the following named convicts, under sentence of death, for whose execution warrants have not been issued: Edward Ford, sentenced May 12, 1851; Jerry Dixon, May 30, 1863; Patrick Finnegan, February 9, 1863, Newton Champion, December 1, 1866, and Alfred Alexander and Hester Vaughn, July 3, 1868. Successive Governors, for satisfactory reasons have declined to order the execution of these persons. The law requires that they shall be executed in accordance with the sentence, unconditionally pardoned, or held in close confinement in the county jail during life. The latter punishment, with the additional embitterment constantly preying upon the mind that a death warrant may at any moment be issued, is, perhaps, the severest that could be inflicted. It would be both just and merciful to give the Governor authority to commute the sentence of death in the above named cases to imprisonment, at labor, in the penitentiary, for such a term of years as the ameliorating circumstances may seem to justify and demand. One of the convicts named has been imprisoned about eighteen years, and although it might not be advisable to set him at liberty, humanity and the ends of justice require the commutatoin of his sentence in the manner suggested.

Conclusion.

The foregoing subjects have been deemed of sufficient importance to submit at the present time for your information and consideration. Others may occur before the close of the session which may be worthy of special communications. It will be my constant care and determination to co-operate with you in the prosecution of any measures that may tend to preserve and increase the prosperity of the State and the happiness of its people, with the firm belief that your united wisdom will aim constantly to promote these desirable results.

Many of the events that have transpired since my last annual communication to the Legislature have been usually interesting and significant. They have been infinitely more than political, and bear directly upon the great interests and most sacred destinies of the nation. Apart from the vindication of the principles of the party which sustained the government and the army during the contest for the preservation of the Union and the election to the Presidency the people have by triumphant majorities forever settled our controversy upon certain fundamental principles.

Parties may and undoubtedly will arise upon other issues, but there can be no future struggle about slavery. Involuntary servitude, as a monopoly of labor, is forever destroyed. The monster obstacle to the national progress has been removed, and henceforward all the the faculties of our people can be developed "without let or hindrance." The fair and exuberantly fertile States of the South, heretofore comparatively retrogressive and unproductive, relieved from this terrible curse, with the influx of northern immigration and capital, will soon become the rivals of their northern sister States in all the arts of peace, and additional markets will be developed in which to exchange the varied products of the heretofore hostile sections.

Hardly less magical has been the effect upon other nations. General Grant's election has confirmed the hopes of our nation's friends, and the fears of its foes in the Old World. It supplements and seals the verdict of arms and the progress of republican principles. The downfall of the rebellion by the [illegible] the peaceful expulsion of the last of the Bourbons from Spain; the unrest of Cuba; the concession of more liberal principles in Germany; and the necessary acquiescence of the Emperor of the French in the republican sentiments he fears even as he has betrayed them. What are these but the echoes of the dire catastrophe that has overwhelmed aristocracy in the United States?

Notwithstanding the importance of the issues involved in the late canvass, and the bitterness of feeling as well as the earnestness with which it was conducted, its termination has happily met the with acquiescence of nearly the whole people; and at no time in the history of the nation has there been opened before us a brighter prospect of continued peace and increasing prosperity; and we have no greater cause for universal congratulation than that no differences of opinion now exist that can materially mar our national happiness, retard our onward progress, or threaten the peace or perpetuity of our government.

In conclusion, permit me to remark that the voice of Pennsylvania, as well as that of a majority of the States, has at the ballot-box proclaimed to the world that all our national indebtedness, no matter how heavy the burden, will be paid according to "the letter and spirit" of the agreements made and entered into at the time the debt was contracted; and that in this as in all other respects our individual and national honor "must and shall be preserved;" that we are determined by all honorable means in our power to secure ample encouragement and protection to each and every branch of Home Industry, and every manly enterprise that contributes capital, labor, skill and industry to our material wealth, social advancement and political tranquility; that for all our citizens, the children of the Commonwealth, being also citizens of the United States, we demand the fullest protection, in their persons, their property, and in all their rights and privileges wherever they may go within the national jurisdiction or in foreign lands; and that whilst our financial policy shall be such as to maintain untrammelled our national credit, it is to be hoped that it may at the same time, be such as will permit and sanction the construction of the great railways now in progress and stretching out their giant arms to grasp the mighty commerce of the Pacific, to develop the untold resources of wealth in the intervening territories, and to connect the most distant portions of our country in a common union, not only with iron bands, but by the still stronger and more indissoluble ties of a common interest and a common brotherhood.

To lessen the burdens of the people, and to keep the expenses of the State as nearly as possible within the limits of its absolute necessities, will always be among the chief objects of wise and just legislation. Let us, then, with a due sense of our obligations and high responsibilities, endeavor so to discharge our duties as to secure the greatest good of the community and merit the approbation of Him by whom our Commonwealth has been so abundantly blessed.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 6, 1869.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 mons.	6 months,	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1869.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

On our first page will be found the message of Gov. Geary. It is a sensible document, creditable to the executive of our State and worthy of a careful reading by every citizen. It shows a gratifying degree of prosperity throughout our State and gives a satisfactory exhibit of the State finances, showing a reduction of the State debt from Sept. 3, 1867 to Nov. 30, 1868 of $2,414,816,64. The attention of the Legislature is again called to the necessity for providing better security for the safe keeping of the money of the commonwealth as well as for some provision for the investment of surplus funds in the Treasury for the benefit of the State, instead of leaving it in the hands of the Treasurer for speculation. It is to be hoped that the present Legislature will give heed to the repeated admonition of the Governor. The necessity for retrenchment is earnestly urged upon the attention of the Legislature as well as the importance of passing the appropriation bills a sufficient length of time before adjournment to give time for their discussion and revision as well as the careful examination of the executive before signing them. The common Schools and Soldiers' Orphans' Schools are commended to the careful attention and fostering care of the State. The alarming increase of fraud in our elections is adverted to and the passage of an efficient registry law recommended. Among other commendable suggestions are an Insurance Department for the supervision of our insurance companies and the protection of insurers from fraud, and the establishment of a State Bureau of statistics. A Bureau of statistics has long been needed both for the guidance of our legislators in the enacting of such laws as would be promotive of the public prosperity and for calling the attention of the citizens of other States to our agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests and the advantages offered for the investment of capital therein.

Altogether the message is one of those plain common sense business like documents that we expect to see from the executive of a great State, setting forth plainly his own official acts, showing the condition of the Commonwealth in its various departments and recommending needed Legislation in a brief, plain, unostentatious style. It is creditable to the head and heart of our excellent Governor and receives merited praise on every hand. Let no one fail to give it a careful perusal.

NOT UP TO THE MARK.

The Pennsylvania Legislature is once more in session. Its opening is not propitious. We had hoped for at least one honest outspoken man who would dare to speak his mind on the topics that most interest the people. At the opening of the session responsible parties offered to do the pasting and folding for the present session for $7,000. Last year, after the old style, it cost the State $37,000. Here was a fair opportunity for the Legislature to save us at a single stroke $30,000. But party hangers on must be provided for and this offer was ignored on the plea of informality. The Republican members went into caucus and nominated a host of pasters and folders and elected them and proceeded to do things after the old extravagant style. "To the victors belong the spoils" is a Democratic watchword that Republicans cannot afford to adopt. To honest men there should be no spoils, and rogues should not be permitted to hold office. The people demand retrenchment, the times demand it, and the finances of the State demand it and every Republican member who fails to lift up his voice against corruption and extravagance betrays his trust and forfeits the confidence of his constituents. And the lifting up of one's voice alone is not sufficient, his labor and his vote must attest his sincerity. Oh! for just one man who could forget policy and devote himself to the promotion of honesty and economy—Who would dare to stand up for the right and leave his chances of re-election with his constituents. If the old plan, of each member having half a dozen hangers on who are to be rewarded with petty appointments at Harrisburg on condition that they support him for re nomination and re-election, is not soon abandoned, the meets will be few, and they come there perhaps give a part of their attention to the public business. As things stand at present it is in great part devoted to securing a re-election.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The terms of twenty-two United States Senators expire with March 4, next. Of the vacancies, Senators have already been chosen to eight, as follows:

California—Eugene Casserly, Democrat, vice John Conness, Republican.

Connecticut—W. A. Buckingham, Republican, vice James Dixon, Democrat.

Maryland—Wm. T. Hamilton, Democrat, vice W. P. Whyte, Democrat.

Florida—Abijah Gilbert, Republican, vice A. S. Welch, Republican.

Ohio—Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, vice Benjamin Wade, Republican.

Rhode Island—William Sprague, Republican, vice William Sprague, Republican.

Tennessee—William G. Brownlow, Republican, vice D. T. Patterson, Republican.

Vermont—George F. Edmunds, Republican, vice George F. Edmunds, Republican.

In addition to these, the following persons have been nominated by party caucuses as candidates for Senatorial vacancies, which nominations are equivalent to election:

Delaware—James A. Bayard, Democrat, vice Jas. A. Bayard, Democrat.

Maine—Hannibal Hamlin, Republican, vice Lot M. Morrill, Republican.

Michigan—Zach. Chandler, Republican, vice Zach. Chandler, Republican.

Nevada—Wm. M. Stewart, Republican, vice Wm. M. Stewart, Republican.

Pennsylvania—John Scott, Republican, vice Chas. R. Buckalew, Democrat.

The Republicans of Missouri are waging a bitter contest among themselves as to who shall be the next United States Senator from that State. Mr. Henderson's term expires on the fourth of March. Several of the candidates and their friends have addressed the Legistature.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, says a dispatch from Augusta, Me., will receive the unanimous vote of the Republican members of the Legislature of that State for United States Senator at the coming election.

Hon. C. C. Washburne, now a member of the House of Representatives, will be chosen Senator from Wisconsin to succeed Mr. Doolittle.

An Albany, New York, letter reports Dewitt Littlejohn in the field for United States Senator in place of Noah Davis, retired.

THE ENEMIES OF THE REPUBLIC.

A matter which figures in the Congressional reports as "The Sue Murfey Claim,, is well understood to involve principles of radical importance. and its decision in behalf of the claimant will establish a class of claims upon the Treasury, "depleting" that attractive "grab bag" by an amount variously estimated at from twenty-five to one hundred millions of dollars. These are the claims of Southern citizens, for the use or destruction of private property by our armies during the hostile occupancy of the rebel territories. All claims of this character have been uniformly rejected by the Departments, and the effort now in progress is to override their protests by the force of positive enactments.

Now this particular Susan may be a bright and shining light among the faithful few who, during the rebellion, steadily avowed their fidelity to the flag. Or, she may have been the bitterest of the rebels who contributed so powerfully to fire the Southern heart with an infernal enmity against the "Yankees," and thereby prolonged a contest which Southern statesmen would have abandoned as a hopeless one at least twelve months prior to Lee's surrender. The merits or demerits of this special case may not be safely taken into consideration, for, in either view, that case would be equally covered by the broad principle, which, in the military occupation of a hostile State, takes no legal account of the rights of isolated individuals. Ignoring this principle would open the widest door for reclamations almost entirely without justice, and practically without limit.

If the Sue Murfey claim be allowed by Congress, it will be tantamount to a surrender of that branch of the government for the next fifty days, to the combined assault of all the enemies, open or secret, of Gen. GRANT's administration, of the public credit, of the National honor, and of the Republican party. This assault has, up to the present moment, been well resisted—thanks to the honesty and ability of a large number of Senators and Representatives whom no bribes have yet bought, whom no blandishments have yet seduced, and whom no shameless jobs have yet betrayed into any degree of complicity in the scandalous corruptions which are fast making the State and National legislatures fit subjects for public and private reproach throughout the Union. To the President-elect, also, the country is deeply indebted for the patriotic frankness with which he has given his great personal and official influence, to aid in stemming a tide of venality and baseness which threatens to submerge the Treasury, and to obliterate the last hope of its ultimate escape from a dishonorable bankruptcy.

We look with an anxiety which we do not care to disguise to the fifty days now separating us from the 4th of March. We implore our friends—the friends of GRANT, of the public honor, and the good name not only of Republicans, but of Americans—to stand firm, in their opposition to each and all of the almost endless catalogue of pending plots in Congress to enrich individuals at the public expense. Let us have the yeas and nays on every vote, that the country may know and mark the men who are willing to betray their official trusts, and blacken their personal honor, for the emoluments which no conscience but that of defaulters swindlers and thieves could ever enjoy. The Republican press is not all sold—nor is it all for sale. Hundreds of unbought and unpurchasable pens are already chafing under the natural restraints, which have caused remonstrance or denunciation to be so long foreborne. The feather-weight which breaks that camel's back may fall at pledge to the plundering swarms, in or out of office, at the Capitol, an outbreak of the public scorn which will find no palliation in past services, and will accept no satisfaction, now or in the future, except the lasting infamy of the criminals.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

RETIRING IN TIME.—Mr. Hiester Clymer smells defeat in the wind and taking time by the forelock has already declined to be the Democratic candidate for Governor in the coming campaign. He don't want to be the man of straw another time and retires to give place to some one else anxious to be sacrificed. In his letter declining to be a candidate, with cruel irony he tells his brethren in adversity that the canvass should be an aggressive one. He tells his fellow Democrats to go into the fight, but respectfully declines the very doubtful honor of leading them to sure defeat. The sign is ominous. Defeat looms up before hand and frightens aspiring candidates from the track. The prospect of a clean walk over the track will be sure to be our next candidate, improves daily. Clymer's movement is but one of the signs of the times.

MR. SEWARD has not been at all discouraged with the Alaska purchase, nor it seems with the late exposure of the means by which the appropriation was obtained. He is now busy with the St. Thomas purchase and seems to have the lobby employed to assist him. Our foreign office seems to have been turned into a general land agency, and corrupt at that, instead of the diplomatic Department that it was originally intended to be. It is about time things were changed or the office abolished.

THERE is a growing disposition to retain the Tenure of Office Bill. Sensible men begin to understand that the law in its main features is a good one and in direct accordance with the clause of the Constitution, which provides for the appointment of officers by the President *with the advice and consent of the Senate.* We believe the law a good one that ought not to be repealed out of mere foolish caprice. Let it stand.

No elections for the Constituent Assembly of Spain have yet taken place. All the recent cable dispatches, announcing the results of elections for the Constituent Assembly, referred to municipal elections. The elections for the Constituent Assembly, according to our latest advices from Spain, had been fixed for the present month.

IT is pretty well settled that few, if any, of Andy Johnson's appointments between now and the 4th of March will be confirmed by the Senate. This has been the rule of conduct toward outgoing administrations since 1845, beginning with John Tyler.

WE still have but little news from the Cuban revolution. The revolutionists are freeing the slaves and aim at independence. The news from the island is very meagre and we are unable to get any knowledge as to the comparative strength of the contending parties.

IT is still a matter of doubt whether Spain will have a Republican or monarchial Government. The provisional Government is expected to continue until the Cortes agrees on a Constitution. Until then the question will not be settled.

THE monthly statement of the public debt presents two suggestive facts. The increase is due wholly to the Pacific Railroad and there are nearly ninety-nine millions of coin lying idle in the Treasury.

[*From our own Correspondent.*]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 11, 1869.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses of the Legislature met on Tuesday of last week and organized without delay. In the Senate, Wilmer Worthington of Chester, was elected Speaker; George W. Hamersly, of Philadelphia, Chief Clerk, and Lucius Rodgers, of M'Kean, and F. H. Braggins, of Mercer, Assistant Clerks. The House of Representatives was organized by the election of John Clark, of Philadelphia, for Speaker; General James L. Selfridge of Northampton, Chief Clerk; E. G. Lee, of Philadelphia, Assistant Clerk, and John A. Smull, of Harrisburg, Resident Clerk.

Speaker Worthington has attained an age that has rendered his hair white with years, and step somewhat slow; but his intellect is of the vigor and elasticity of ripe manhood. Speaker Clark is about forty five years of age, and is a contractor by occupation.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The two Houses will meet in joint convention on Tuesday, the 19th inst., for the purpose of electing a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Buckalew. The Republicans having a majority of 3 in the Senate and 22 in the House, the Senator will be elected by a Republican majority of 25 on joint ballot, in case there is a full vote. For a week previous to the meeting of the Legislature, and up to Wednesday last the Senatorial question was the all absorbing theme. The most prominent candidates were J. K. Moorehead and Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburg; G. W. Scofield, of Warren; G. A. Grow, of Bradford, and John Scott, of Huntingdon. As the friends and supporters of each of the candidates from Allegheny were equally unyielding, it soon became quite certain that neither Moorehead nor Marshall could be nominated. Further than that it was impossible for newspaper correspondents and reporters to predict with any certainty until a few hours before the meeting of the Republican caucus on Wednesday. It then became evident that the influence of Simon Cameron was in favor of John Scott, and when his name was brought before the caucus he was nominated by acclamation.

STATE TREASURER.

Until Tuesday morning of last week, it was thought by outside parties that there would be no formidable opposition to the re-election of W. W. Irwin, of Beaver, as State Treasurer. It has usually been customary in this State to re-elect the State Treasurer for several terms, and Mr. Irwin's friends, supposing this precedent would still be followed, did not exert themselves sufficiently until it was too late. It is alleged that the Pittsburg banks were opposed to the re-election of Mr. Irwin, on the ground that the State funds were not deposited to their satisfaction. Robert W. Mackey, cashier of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburg, was brought forward as a candidate, and so suddenly developed strength that when his name was presented to the Republican caucus on Wednesday, he was unanimously nominated.

GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

The Governor's annual reception, given to the members of the Legislature, and others, took place on last Thursday evening. The spacious parlors of the Executive Mansion were well filled with a large company of ladies and gentlemen who seemed to enjoy themselves as befitted the occasion.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The Commissioners consisting of Messrs Derrickson, Hall and M'Veagh, appointed to revise the Civil Code of the State, are at present comparing their work as far as they have progressed. A report will be made to the Legislature, of the number and character given of each section. The entire revision is to be completed by November, 1870, and reported to the Legislature of 1871. The present Legislature will probably do nothing towards enacting into laws, the bills prepared by the Commissioners.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The State Historian, Samuel P. Bates, Esq., has published the first volume of the History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers. It makes a book of 1327 pages, large octavo size. A beautiful lithographed representation in colors of the badges of the several corps, and also five maps and plans of battle fields, are incorporated in the work. The State Historian estimates that the History will be completed in two more volumes of like size. The history of each regiment is given separately, and an amount of care and labor evinced to secure accuracy, that it is difficult for one not acquainted with the manner in which the work has been prepared, to appreciate. The work when complete, will be an enduring monument to the honor and glory of Pennsylvania's sons, who fought so nobly for the preservation of our national integrity.

The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America.

An insurance company, authorized to transact business in any part of the Union, was chartered by special act of Congress, in July last, and has begun active work in this and other States. The new Company has some especially noticeable features and facts to commend it to popular attention. One of these is its paid-up capital of one million dollars, which provides amply for all liabilities that may arise. The list of managers of the Company includes C. H. Clark, as President Jay Cooke, Chairman of Finance Committee, and others, whose names are too high in national renown as upright and successful business men, to risk their reputations in any doubtful enterprise. But, aside from these prominent facts, are several novel methods of insurance, first introduced by this Company, which have shown themselves to be very popular. Under the "Income Producing" plan, a young man may provide for a yearly income after a term of years, which may support him or his family in comfort, however he may have failed in his business anticipations. Another plan provides that by the payment of a slightly increased yearly premium, the Company will repay to the heirs of the insured all the money which has been paid in premiums, in addition to the amount for which he was insured, thus giving the insurance for no more than the interest upon the premiums. By this plan, if a person insures for $10,000, and has paid $2.500 in premiums, his heirs will obtain $12,500 at his death. Another special feature of the National Life is that it insures females at the same rate as males. By its charter, its policies are all non-forfeitable, and are also exempt from attachment, although they may be negotiated like other property. These and other specialities of the new Company will be explained at length by the Company's agents who are advertised elsewhere in this paper. We see every reason to anticipate an immense business for the new Company, starting under such extremely favorable auspices.

The Indians.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—Gen. Sherman has received information that the representatives of four hundred lodges of Camanche Indians had arrived at Fort Bascom, New Mexico, and offered to surrender. They were notified that no surrender would be received except at Fort Cobb, the object being to have all the tribes on the Plains within watching distance of Gen. Sheridan.

Grant Speaks his mind on things South.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat relates the following:

In a few moments Senator——was announced, with Judge——, of Louisiana.

"General," said the Senator, "Judge ——wished to see you a few moments and consult with you in regard to the improvement of the levees of the lower Mississippi. We wish the United States Government to endorse, and thus guarantee the bonds of the State of Louisiana for the restoration and improvement of the levees."

"I hope the Government will not do it," the General replied with a quick, positive utterance that was not only decisive and final on that subject, but almost stunning.

"But, General," urged the Senator, "we only wish the United States to indorse the bonds, so that we can sell them without a ruinous discount, giving the United States ample security for the entire amount, so that it would be impossible for the Government to lose a cent in any emergency."

Again Grant quickly interrupted, "I never knew a Government to become responsible for any amount that it did not ultimately have to pay. You now want the indorsement of the bonds. If that is given, you will soon want to legislate for the *payment* of the bonds.

"General," said the Senator, "you are too hard on us."

"While we are discussing on all sides," said Grant, "how the national debt is to be paid, I shall oppose any increase of the national obligations."

"It is impossible to cultivate our lands," interrupted the Senator. "The levees are absolutely necessary."

"I know all about the levees," he answered, "I served in that country when a young man, and I had something to do myself with the breaking of those levees."

"But," said the Judge, "millions of acres of the best land in the world are subject to overflow."

"Let them overflow, and let them stay under water," said Grant, "until their owners are willing that Northern men and Northern capital should come in and protect and improve them. Northern men with ample capital are ready to make a garden of your State, and you won't let them do it. Your large landholders are as hostile to the United States Government to day as they have ever been, and if the Government should rebuild their levees it wouldn't change them a particle, I know no way the Government could have adopted for rebuilding the levees but to have confiscated the lands of those engaged in rebellion, and used the proceeds to restore the country. As that was not done, nothing remains but to set your negroes to work, and invite in and welcome Northern men."

"General," said the Judge, "the negroes wont work."

"Won't work," Grant quietly replied "they'll work if you pay them for it."

"Am I not right?" he added. "Is there not such a hostility to Northern men that it amounts in most sections of the State to a practical exclusion of them from the agricultural interests of the country? Is there not an unwillingness to divide up the lands and sell in small parcels to those who might immigrate; and is there not a general tendency to secure the services of the negroes without prompt and adequate compensation?"

"I must say," said the Judge, "that there is more or less of truth in all these points."

"Then," said Grant, "I think you will have to build your own levees, or wait under water until you are willing men should come in who will build them."

The above, though not all that was said, gives the substance and spirit of the conversation. It shows much more plainly than any statement I have seen precisely where the President elect now stands with reference to the South.

This conversation shows that whatever he may hereafter do, he now stands by his past record. He means that a citizen of the United States shall be recognized as such, and secured and protected in his rights and privileges in every State; that the freedom of the freedman shall be recognized and his labor fairly compensated; that the national obligations shall not be increased, and that the promoters of the late war at the South shall not be aided by the Government in repairing damages occasioned by the war.

The Truth about Arkansas.

for the Third District of Pennsylvania, that the reports which Eastern newspapers have published, have been sent by agents of the Associated Press, who are either rebels or working in the rebel interest, and that the Associated Press would not transmit a telegram to the interest of Union men. These reports falsely represent the militia as predatory, prowling bands, composed of negroes, and governed by irresponsible persons, whose business it is to devastate the State, plundering and murdering as they go. This is all rebel falsehood. The truth is as follows: In August, September and October last, about twenty leading Republicans of the State were either murdered or severely wounded. Among the victims were the Hon. James Hinds, the Hon. A. M. Johnson, Captain Mason, the Hon. Jos. Brooks, and the Hon. Stephen Wheeler. In addition to these, over two hundred colored men were brutally murdered for political reasons. Notwithstanding these outrages were known throughout the State, the Agents of the Associated Press did not give the facts to the public, nor did the special correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche* have a word to say, except in the case of the murder of the Hon. James Hinds, and the wounding of the Hon. James Brooks, which was grossly misrepresented. Let it be remembered that previous to calling out the militia, not a single case of retaliation on the part of the Union men had ever been charged. The murderers in many cases were known and were allowed to live in perfect security in the communities in which the outrages were committed. If attempts were made to deal with them by the civil law, the officers were overpowered, killed or driven off by the Rebel Democracy. The most notorious of these assassins rode over the country making speeches by invitation, in which they boasted of their outrages. In every part of the State leading rebels were continually counselling opposition to the State Government, and the laws made under it. Governor Clayton's office was daily besieged by refugees begging protection from the State in their rights under the laws. Thus beseiged, Gov. Clayton made use of the means in his hands to ascertain the truth, and when fully convinced that civil law could not be enforced in these counties, he declared martial law and called out the militia, in which he was sustained by the unanimous vote of the Legislature. The militia first sent to the field in actual service were all white men, most of whom had seen service in the United States volunteer army. These were attacked by an organized band in Sevier county, one of their number were killed, and several were wounded. After this occurrence if Gov. Clayton had not organized the colored refugees into the militia force, Mr. Boles would, he says, have been surprised. Gov. Clayton was unwilling to call out the militia during the canvass, fearing that it might be misconstrued into an electioneering scheme, and therefore he long bore the discredit of a Government which did not protect its citizens, and consented only when all other hope of good order had failed. After having been thus goaded to desperation, the Union men have finally resolved to have peace at all hazards. They propose to go just far enough with the militia to attain this end, and will withdraw the militia as soon as they can be safe in so doing. The Union men are not influenced in this move by malice. Their only aim is the enforcement of the laws which guarantee equal protection to all persons.

Death of John Minor Botts.

WASHINGTON Jan. 8.—The Hon. John Minor Botts died at his house in Culpepper Virginia, this morning at one o'clock.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8.—The remains of John Minor Botts will be brought from Culpepper to this city for interment on Sunday next.

Obituary.

Mr. Botts was born at Dumfries, Prince William county, Virginia, on the 16th of September, 1802. His parents removed to Richmond, where they perished in the conflagration at the theatre, in 1811. Young Botts, at the age of eighteen, was admitted to the bar. His practice of law lasted but six years. He was elected to the Legislature, where he served from 1833 till 1839. He was then elected to Congress, and served till 1843. Mr. Botts was a personal and political friend of Henry Clay, and was a delegate to the Convention at Harrisburg, in 1839, which nominated General Harrison for President. During his quarrel with Mr. Tyler, in 1841, on the Fiscal Bank question, he published letters denouncing Mr. Tyler for treachery to the Whig party.

Mr. Botts served also in the Thirtieth Congress, and afterwards withdrew from public life. He sympathized warmly with the Know Nothings, and a feeble attempt was made in 1859 to place his name before the people as a candidate for President.

Mr. Botts resumed the practice of the law at Richmond in 1852, living like a Virginia gentleman and spending his summers at the North. He was very fond of the turf and kindred sports, and occasionally entered a horse for the prize.

The rebellion terminated his professional career. He professed adherence to the Union, and was permitted to live unmolested by the rebel authorities. His farm was repeatedly overrun during the war by both armies, and literally dug over for military operations.

After the surrender of General Lee Mr. Botts took a deep interest in political matters, laboring earnestly for early restoration of the State, but not with success. His principal suggestions were generally disregarded, or reluctantly adopted. He was a delegate to the National Convention of Southern Loyalists in 1866, and in 1867 signed his name near that of Horace Greeley on the bail bonds of Jefferson Davis.

Since that time his energies have steadily given way, and he was unable to carry out his purpose to speak during the recent canvass in favor of General Grant.

Death of Major Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau.

The following brief dispatch conveys all the information received in regard to this officer's demise:

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.

Adjutant General, U. S. A.:

Brevet Major General Lovell H. Rousseau died at 11 o'clock last night of congestion of the bowels, after three days' illness.

ROBT. C. BUCHANAN,
Brevet Maj. Gen. commanding.

General Grant received a dispatch from General Babcock this morning, conveying the same distressing information.

General Rousseau was born in Kentucky, August 4, 1818, and was consequently fifty years of age. He studied law and practiced with success in Indiana till 1841. He was afterward elected to both branches of the Legislature of that State, and then served with distinction as an officer in the Mexican war. That war closed, he returned to Kentucky and was elected to the State Senate. At the outbreak of the late war he resigned and volunteered his services to the Government and served with great distinction during the continuance of the struggle. He was afterwards elected to the House of Representatives, and finally resigned his seat on account of a vote of censure passed upon him for chastising Mr. J. B. Grinnell for words spoken in debate.

Republican Caucus for United States Senator and State Treasurer

A joint caucus of the Republican Members of the Legislature was held on Wednesday afternoon the 7th at three o'clock, in Committee Room No. 3, for the purpose of nominating candidates for United States Senator and State Treasurer. Hon. Wilmer Worthington, of Chester, was called to the chair, and Col. A. J. Herr, of Dauphin, and Col. M. C. Hong, of Philadelphia, were elected as Secretaries. The following letter of declination, from Hon. Galusha A. Grow, was read:

HARRISBURG, January 5, 1866.

JAMES H. WEEB, Esq.:

My Dear Sir:—Should my name be presented to the caucus of the Senators and Members of the Legislature for nominating a candidate for United States Senator, please withdraw it, and assure all my friends that their interest in my behalf will be held in grateful remembrance. With heartfelt thanks for their uniform kindness, and proud of their proffered support, as well as the kind expressions in my behalf of so large a number of the Republican journals of the State, I desire you to announce that I have withdrawn as a candidate. With best wishes for your health and happiness,

I am yours truly, &c.,
GALUSHA A. GROW.

The caucus being open for nominations, the names of Hon. John Scott and Hon. Glenni W. Scofield were presented. Hon. J. K. Moorhead was stated that Hon. James ——— candidate. Hon. James L. Graham announced ——— candidate. Hon. Thomas M. Marshall was not a candidate. Hon. E. W. Davis stated that it was intended to present the name of William H. Kemble, but he had been withdrawn now—not, however, until it was discovered that he had not enough votes.

Gen. J. W. Fisher moved that Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, be declared the nominee of this caucus for United States Senator by acclamation, which was unanimously agreed to.

The caucus then proceeded to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer. Hon. Russel Errett nominated Robert W. Mackey, of Alleghany county, who was unanimously declared the nominee of the caucus.

SILVER coin is so abundant in Canada that the banks refuse to take it on deposit, most of it is United States coin bearing the mark of the Philadelphia mint.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of Wm. Bonnell, late of Londonderry township, will apply for discharge from his said office at February Court, 1869.
8jan2t* JACOB TROUTMAN.

ASSESSORS, TAKE NOTICE! The Assessors of the several districts of Bedford county are requested to meet at the Commissioners' office, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 26th, to receive the books, instructions, &c., to make the assessment for 1869. A full attendance is desired. By order of the Board.
8jan3t JNO. G. FISHER, Cl'k.

A STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Union tp., about the last of Aug. or first of Sept. last, a RED HEIFFER, about two years old next spring, with both ears cropped. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
8jan3t JOSIAH RITCHEY.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair tp., on or about the 15th of Sept. last, a red and white spotted STEER supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
8jan3t JOHN MICKLE.

ESTATE OF JOHN REILEY, dec'd. Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Reilly, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN REILLY,
JOSEPH H. MULLEN,
8jan Administrators.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
RENEWS THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR WHEN GRAY.
Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.
RENEWS THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN BALD.
Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness.
BEAUTIFUL HAIR DRESSING.
One bottle shows its effects.
R. P. HALL & CO. Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas James W. Frazier did present his petition setting forth that his father William Frazier, lately died intestate, leaving a widow, Catharine Frazier and issue four Children, surviving him, to wit: Henry Frazier, residing in Somerset co., Pa., James (petitioner,) residing in Bedford county, and Benjamin and John Frazier, residing in the State of Indiana; that said intestate died seized of a tract of land situate in the township of Juniata, in said county of Bedford, containing two hundred acres, more or less, about fifty acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a log weather-boarded dwelling horse. log barn and other out buildings, an orchard thereon. Adjoining lands of William Kinsey, Jonathan Cable, Jacob Mowery, James Burns, Jas. W. Frazier and Mathias Onstad., and praying the Court to award an inquest, to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition on the premises, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons may attend if they see proper.
18dec3t ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

New Advertisements.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The next term of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 15th of February, 1869, and continue 24 weeks. Students to report at the College on the Thursday preceding the first day of the Term.

Careful instruction, by Lecture, Examination and Practice, will be given in Agriculture in all its branches, and in the Mechanic Arts and Industrial Pursuits. The liberal Arts Sciences and Literature usually studied in the Colleges will also be included: The object being to make sound general scholars, while imparting the Practice, and a knowledge of the Principles upon which the Practice depends, of the particular employments in view.

The studies and exercises of each Student shall be specially directed, as the parent may determine,—1. To Practical and Scientific Agriculture and Horticulture; 2. To Civil Engineering, Architecture and Mining; 3. To the principles of the Mechanic Arts and of Machinery; or 4. To the principles and practices of Commerce and Manufactures: The whole to be accompanied by the study of History and Government, Mental and Moral Philosophy, the exact and Natural Sciences and the other branches of a higher education, and also by such of the Ancient or Modern Languages as may be selected; and, on the part of all the students, by practice on the Farm, in the Garden, Laboratory and Field.

At the proper time, a detailed account of the course of study and other particulars will be published. Till then, a general outline may be found in *The Pennsylvania School Journal* for January, 1869, page 185.

By the liberality of the National Government and the State Legislature, the Trustees have been enabled to dispense with the charge for Tuition—heretofore $60 a year; and to fix the price of Boarding, &c., at the lowest rate that will meet expenses, viz; $100 for the Spring Term of 24 weeks, and $70 for the Fall Term of 16 weeks;—in all $170 a year for everything, except Text-books. Light, and a small charge for the use of room furniture, when the student does not provide his own, which he has the option to do.

The Buildings will comfortably accommodate, and the Farm of 400 Acres pleasantly and usefully employ, *Four Hundred Students.* Of these, each county and the city of Philadelphia will be entitled to one without regard to population; and the remainder will be divided amongst the counties and the city in proportion; all free of charge for Tuition.

To entitle to admission, the Applicant must be the son of an inhabitant of the State, not less than sixteen years of age, of good moral character and health, and well versed in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the History of the United States.

First applicants from the respective counties, coming up to the above requirements, will have the preference for admission; but it is not desirable that more than 100 be admitted in 1869 and the same number annually thereafter, in order that the College may fill only as the Students shall advance in their classes.

The undersigned is authorized to pledge the Board of Trustees and a full Faculty of Instruction, to which he would add his own promise, that every effort shall be made to render the Institution a benefit to the youth who may report to its halls, a much needed aid to the various Industrial Pursuits, and an honor to the State. For further information, address THO. H. BURROWS,
President Agricultural College,
Agricultural College Post Office, Centre County, Penna. 8jan:2t:69.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.
EDINBURGH REVIEW.
WESTMINISTER REVIEW.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

The reprints of the leading Quarterlies and Blackwood are now indispensable to all who desire to keep themselves fully informed with regard to the great subjects of the day, as viewed by the best scholars and soundest thinkers in great Britain. The contributors to the pages of these Reviews are men who stand at the head of the list of English writers on Science, Religion, Art, and General Literature, and whatever is worthy of discussion finds attention in the pages of these Reviews and Blackwood. The variety is so great that no subscriber can fail to be satisfied.

These periodicals are printed with thorough fidelity to the English copy, and are offered at prices which place them within the reach of all.

TERMS FOR 1869.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80.

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Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The POSTAGE to any part of the United States is *Two Cents* a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1869 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1868. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1868, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1868.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from Jan. 1865, to Dec. 1868, and of Blackwood's Magazine from Jan. 1866, to Dec. 1868, at half the current subscription price.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.
Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. dec.25:

To Claimants for damages under Act of April 9th, A. D. 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons claiming damages under the above Act that their claims must be filed with the Board at Harrisburg, before the 15th day of January, 1869. After that date no claims will be accepted by said board.
D. W. WOODS;
A. S. ELY,
W. S. WOODS,
Attest: Commissioners.
M. W. McALARNEY, Clerk. 25dec3t

HENDERSON'S
FRESH GROUND EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,
on hand and for sale by
16oct1y G. R. OSTER & CO.

CHEAP PAINTING.
COST OF LEAD. ½
100 lbs. of PECORA CO'S. COLORED PAINTS, (costing $12½.) will Paint as much as 250 lbs. of Lead and WEAR LONGER. For particulars address S. BOWEN. See'y, 150 North 4th St., Philadelphia.
18sep3m

FARMERS AND OTHERS are respectfully informed that I have made extensive preparations by means of which I am enabled to supply, at all times,
ROCK AND GROUND PLASTER,
at my Warehouse. Also,
LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN SALT.
18dec3m JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

PLASTER.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from the city 60 tons of the best Nova Scotia ROCK PLASTER, and will continue to receive as his stock diminishes until the first of April, which he will grind and keep for sale at Hartley's Mill, and will sell as cheap as can be bought for cash, or wheat, rye or corn, at the highest cash prices, taken in exchange. Remember only until the first of April. Thankful for past favors I solicit a continuance of the same.
25dec ANDREW J. MILLER.

BUY THE BEST!
The ODESSA COLLAPSING SKIRT is just the article every lady wants. It will fit any lady perfectly, and can be worn with any style of dress; is altered in size and shape in an instant. It can be shortened and lengthened by the patent Lifter, so as to be suitable for long or short dresses. For sale by G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, Dec. 25:3m

BUY YOUR NOTIONS OF
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Dry Goods, &c.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST

AND IS RECEIVING A LARGE AND

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HATS & CAPS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CEDARWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

TOBACCO,

SEGARS, &c. &c.

GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR

YOURSELVES.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Pa., Nov. 6th, 1868.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

HAVE NOW OPENED,

AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

VERY REDUCED PRICES,

THE LARGEST AND

MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN

BEDFORD COUNTY.

THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE, AND

GREAT BARGAINS

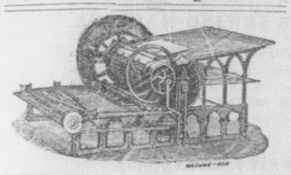
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

WILL BE OFFERED.

Bedford, Nov. 3, 1868.

DR. TAYLOR'S
OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.
A MIL

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1869.

Local Affairs.

INDIANA Borough claims a population of 2064 including their negroes.

A MAN froze to death in Mercer county on the 13th of December last.

GOBS and *Gobs* and *Lots* of *Gobs* of *cheap* winter Goods at Oster's Store.

A MAN in Boydstown, Bedford township, claims to have the 2nd edition of the whooping-cough this winter.

THE Lancaster *Inquirer* says that Elias Bowman of West Lampeter township, who died a few weeks ago weighed between three and four hundred pounds and was about sixty years of age.

WHAT is the best and safest preparation to turn gray hair to its natural color, but not dye it? Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

THE keeper of the fellow who was arrested a few weeks ago for violation of the Revenue laws in this place utters a wail from Huntingdon. The only mistake the officers made was in not having both principal and accomplice take a free trip to Allegheny City.

COLD FEET.—There is no more fruitful source of pulmonary disease than cold feet. Cold feet cannot possibly occur if the circulation is properly kept up. A sense of coldness in them is an indication that they are not sufficiently protected by clothing. Our bodies are often overburdened with overcoats and wrapping shawls, while our limbs are but imperfectly covered.

THE WEATHER. During the past week we have had rain, snow, sleet, hail, ice, wind, calm, sunshine and shadow accompanied with headache, toothache, Sore throat, whooping cough, Rheumatism &c. a great deal of which (sickness) might be avoided if the good citizens of our town would keep their pavements in a respectable condition. Damp feet are all the go.

CAN it be possible that over Five Million Bottles of PLANTATION BITTERS have been sold during the past year? It is almost incredible, nevertheless it is absolutely true, and is the most convincing proof of their wonderful medicinal and health-restoring qualities. Every family should be supplied with these Bitters, at whatever cost or trouble it may be to obtain them. Be careful that you get the genuine, and that you are not imposed upon by a spurious article.

THE Tableaux which came off during the holidays were undoubtedly the best ever had in this vicinity. The beauty, talent and taste of the town old and young were judiciously selected as the performers, and enacted their parts with a great deal of credit. The house was crowded every evening showing the appreciation of the paying public. The refreshment tables were well patronized. After all expenses were defrayed the committee realized a balance of two hundred and fifteen dollars.

SHOULD BE STOPPED.—Small pilfering seems to be one of the vices of our town. The public schools are not exempt from the infec- losses of books, slates, inkstands &c. The pilfering is done either by the scholars in the school or by the persons having charge of the firemaking and cleansing of the school-rooms. If any of the scholars are guilty the teachers should find it out and have them expelled. If other employes about the schools are the guilty parties, the directors should see to it that they be promptly discharged. It is the duty of teachers and directors to ferret out and punish the guilty parties without delay.

THEY REMEMBER THE PRINTERS.—Yesterday morning the compositors of the *Telegraph* office were agreeably surprised at the entrance into the composing room of a young man, of prepossessing appearance, carrying a large basket, the contents of which he quickly deposited on the floor, causing a general rush of all hands, who found the contents to be a large lot of splendid apples and freshly roasted peanuts, sent to them by the gentlemanly proprietors of the College Block Confectionery and Fruit Store, Messrs. Gardner & Sayford. It is almost unnecessary to say that the recipients of the gift did full justice to the articles. They desire to return their thanks to the donors, and wish them a long life and prosperous business.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Such things are unheard of in Bedford. So our boys say.

OUR AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.—We ask our farming friends not to forget our agricultural column on the fourth page of the paper. They will find some good jokes along side of it but we would not have them confine their attention to the humorous matter. Our agricultural articles are selected with great care from the best agricultural and horticultural journals of the country and we further propose from time to time to have original articles prepared with special reference to farming in Bedford County. We will be pleased to have contributions to this department from experienced and successful farmers in the county, giving the results of their experience in the various departments of agricultural, husbandry. "Common sense in farming" in this weeks issue will doubtless suggest some good ideas to many of our farming friends. We are promised several additional articles on similar subjects during the winter.

PARDONS OR 1868—The report of the Governor on pardons shows 106 granted during the year being considerably less than the average number in past years. A statement accompanying the report shows an average of pardons and remissions from 1791 to 1868 of 149 yearly. There were only two criminals from Bedford County pardoned during the past year. The record of them in the reports is as follows:—ISAAC SHAFFER, Bedford county, Sept 5, 1867. "*Larceny.*" Five years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned Feb. 27. Recommended by the president judge and district attorney, Hon. John Cessna, E. F. Kerr, A. D. Koontz, S. M. Barclay, A. S. Russell, O. E. Shannon, and many more. Reasons: Shafer was seventy five years old, and in declining health; a monomaniac on the subject of horse stealing; and promised if released, to expose an extensive gang of horse thieves, and make other important disclosures.

We have never heard of the disclosures since the pardon was granted.

JAMES KEY. Bedford county, Feb. 16, 1867. "*Assault and Battery.*" Three years and one month in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned Mar. 26, upon recommendations from Hon. John Cessna, A. L. Russell, J. Mower. Thomas Hughes, F. Benedict, M. A. Points, John Harris, and many others, who aver that the testimony did not justify the conviction; the prisoner had previously sustained a good character; and having suffered an imprisonment of more than a year the ends of justice had been achieved.

MURDER—We learn from the *Shippensburg News* that a horrible murder was committed on New year's day a short distance south of that town. The body of the murdered man (Henry Stahm) was found buried on the bank of a pond on the farm of Marshall Mains' Heirs, about three miles south of the town.

A jury was empaneled and sworn and rendered a verdict "that the man came to his death in a violent manner at the hands of Adam Titus. It is supposed that Titus decoyed Stahm into this secluded spot and took his life, that he might get posession of his money which probably was $40.

The *News* says. On Thursday, Titus and wife came to town and made purchase of goods to the amount of $30 to $35. On Friday morning between eight and nine o'clock, he took a shovel from the house of his mother in law, and started in the direction where he had murdered Stahm.—Mrs. Fry, suspecting that he had made way with Stahm, followed after him, some distance in his rear. He passed on to a neighbor's and borrowed a pick; while there she discovered blood on the snow, when she started for home. Titus, as he says, returned, dug a hole one foot deep, stripped the murdered man of all his clothing except an undershirt, then placed the body in the grave, threw ground enough on him to cover the body, and then secreted the clothes from twenty to sixty feet in different directions from the body. Stahm, the murdered man, was from Germany, having arrived in this country about six months ago. He was about 40 years of age, stout built, dark complexion, and five feet eight inches in height. He made the acquaintance of Titus while working on the South Mountain Railroad, near Carlisle, and came to this place with Titus on Monday, the 28th ult. On Wednesday following, they went into the woods, it is alleged, to cut fire wood, which was the last time that Stahm was seen alive. The murder was committed with an axe, and from the post-mortem examination made by Drs. Howland and Nevin, the first blow alone was sufficient to cause instant death. There was a deep heavy cut across the forehead, extending from the right eye-brow to the right ear, and the scull smashed; the head was almost entirely severed from the body, the vertebra completely divided, and only a small portion of the skin of the back part of the neck, holding the head to the body.

Titus, the murderer, is about 27 years of age, small in stature and fair complexion; is rather intelligent, and can converse and write in German fluently. He came to this country from Germany about one year ago, and has been working in the neighborhood since April last as a laboring man. He has committed a number of thefts, one in Chambersburg, that of stealing a watch from a colored woman, and was convicted and confined in the Chambersburg jail. He was looked upon as a dangerous man, though his appearance would indicate otherwise. On Saturday morning Constable Hykes took him to Carlisle and placed him in the county jail to await his trial.

INSECTS—Huntingdon county is infested this winter with the Miller, the same moth that lay around the borough of Bedford a few years ago, and only escaped hanging by the interposition of a pair of rebel heels.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the besf imported German Cologne, and sold at halt the price. tf.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9. Trade in breadstuffs is extremely dull, without however, any change in prices. except for corn, which has declined.

The flour market remains as last quoted, the demand being confined to small lots for the supply of the home trade; small sales of superfine at $5@5 50 per barrel, extras at $6@6 25, Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $7 25@7 75; Minnesota do do at $7 50@8. 200 barrels spring and winter wheat mixed do at $8 37½@9. Pennsylvania do do at $9@10 50, and fancy brands at $11@13. Rye is selling in lots at a low figure. Prices of corn meal are nominal.

The wheat market is almost at a stand, and in the absence of sales to any extent we quote red at $1 85@2; amber at $2 03@2 05, and white at $2 20@2 40. Rye comes forward slowly and sells at $1 60@1 62. Corn is dull and is 3@5c per bushel lower, Sales of 1,500 bushels new Southern yellow at 90@92c. Oats are dull with sales of Western at 72@75c, and Penusylvania at 60@65c.

Whisky is very quiet. Small sales at $1 02@1 04, tax paid.

MARRIED.

On the 7th, at Coal Dale, by G. W. Figard Esq. MISS. HANNAH FULTON, to Mr. THOMAS KNIGHT both of Broad Top township.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Peter, MOSES FEATHER to Miss ETTIE MILLER, both of St. Clair township.

OBITUARY.

After a protracted illness borne with the most saintly patience, Mrs. MARY C. LYONS, nee O'Hara, consort of the late Nicholas Lyons, merchant of this place, departed this life on the morning of the 3d, of Jan. at her residence in Bedford, in her 68th year. The deceased was born and raised in Pittsburgh, but spent all her married life in Bedford. She was a member of the distinguished O'Hara family so connected with the beginning, growth and prosperity of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Lyons was a christian lady in the most exalted sense. Her appearance and general manner was truly dignified—and indicated a noble and lofty soul, but her moral virtues were her brightest ornaments. Whilst she charmed by her grace people of the world, the pious found in her unostentatious virtues, matter of edification and example. She was profoundly religious, devout without affectation. She was respected and loved by all her neighbors; She was kind and merciful to the poor, the widow and the orphan. No one was more beloved by the members of her household, her domestics, and such was her charity that she had always on hand some poor friendless one to maintain in her house for whom she well provided both temporally and spiritually. She is gone to receive her exceeding great reward, from Him who acknowledges as done to himself whatever his charitable disciples do for their needy fellow creatures. "Then the just will answer Him; when did we see Thee a stranger and take Thee in? or naked and did cover Thee, or when did we see Thee sick?" "And the king will answer: as long as you did it to one of the least of these my brethren ye did it to me." Matt. XXV. 37th v. It is from the recollection of these high christian virtues, and from her pious and happy death, she having received most seasonably and fervently all the rites and sacraments of the church, that her bereaved children and numerous sorrowing friends, draw those sources of hope and consolation which must dry up their tears, and make them feel a well grounded assurance that God hath only taken back his own lent to us on earth for a time; and that her abode this day is in Zion, and that the beautiful prayer of the church at her obsequies will be heard in her regard. May the martyrs receive thee at thy coming and bring thee to the Holy city of Jerusalem—and mayest thou have eternal rest with the once poor Lazarus." R. J. P.

January 7th, 1869, after a somewhat protracted sickness, DAVID PATTERSON Esq., of Bedford Tp., this county, aged 73 years, 4 months and 24 days.

His funeral took place on Sabbath afternoon from his late residence at the mill, and his remains were interred in the Bedford Cemetery. The remains of his partner in life who had preceded him to the eternal world some 27 years, were lifted from the old burying grounds in the town and deposited by the side of his in the same grave. A very large audience attended his funeral, evidencing their respect for him, as a citizen, a neighbor a friend and a christian. For 30 years he had been a member of the Presbyterian church, which he liberally supported and regularly attended when health permitted. He was kind to the poor, a good neighbor a worthy citizen, and an humble christian. A son and three daughters, all married, the daughters being members of the church survive to mourn his departure. The deceased was a brother of Rev. Dr. Patterson of the united Presbyterian church, now of Ohio, but formerly, we believe, President of Westminster College, Lawrence county Pa.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

OFFICE H. & B. T. M. R. R. Co.
417 Walnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 417 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, February 23, at 11 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. J. P. AERTSEN,
13jan3t Sec'y.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at February Term, 1869, (8th day.)
Josiah Holsinger vs. Mary J. Holsinger.
Isaac L. Snider vs. Sam'l Kochendorfer & wife.
Sophia Hook et al vs. Thomas Growden et al.
O. C. Vaughan, endorsee, &c. vs R. M. Trout et al.
Henry Bridenthal vs. Richard Hadelte.
Isaac L. Fickes vs. George T. McCormick et al.
Benj. W. Garretson vs. Philip Little et al.
Same. vs. O. E. Shannon.
A. B. Cramer & Co. vs. same.
Ann C. Dannaker's exr. vs. Christ A. Danaker.
Certified January 9, 1869.
15jan O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

TAVERN LICENSES.
Notice is hereby given, that the following named persons have made application for Licenses to be granted at February Sessions, on the 8th day of February, 1869, to wit:
O'Donnell & Manly, Bridgeport, Tavern.
John Reighart, Union tp., Tavern.
Lewis A. May, Rainsburg, Tavern.
Daniel Ritchey, W. Providence, Restaurant.
John Harris, Bedford, do.
Adam B. Carn, do do.
Aaron Grove, St. Clairsville, do.
Isaac Grove, do do do.
Henry Rose, Centerville, Tavern.
Wm. G. Eicholtz, Woodberry bor., do.
Isaac Mengel, Bedford bor., do.
Jno. B. Amick, St. Clairsville, do.
Wm. Crisman, Napier tp, do.
Certified January 9, 1869.
15jan O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

NOTICE TO BEE KEEPERS.
L. L. LANGSTROTH'S SPECIFIC CLAIMS.

We the undersigned do hereby make known our Patented Claims in Bee Hives, which claims are as follows: Movable Frames with spaces all around them, and spaces between them at their tops, the distances between them to be regulated at will; Shallow Chambers between the frames and honey board; Perforated Honey Board and the moveable block. We caution all persons against using any hive that has any of our patented parts in it. Any person using any one of our patented parts without license from the patentee of from us will render himself liable to damages for each and every hive so used in Bedford county or Blair county, Pa. We are determined to protect our claims, so people will do well to manage their business according to law. Any person doubting our claims is invited to come and see our patents.
JOHN S. RUSH,
DAN'L KAGARICE,
15jan3m Agents.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.
SEAL At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1868, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of Hon. John Cessna, Esq., the Court grant an alias rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Brant, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, to wit: George Brant, residing in Allegheny county, Md., Jacob Brant, whose alience is Wm Blair, John Brant, now dead, leaving issue whose names and residences are unknown, Andrew Jackson Brant, residing in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, Catharine, intermarried with George Lessure, residing in Cumberland, Allegheny county, Md., and Rebecca Brant, now deceased, leaving no issue, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the 24 Monday, 8th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Henry Brant, deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court and to the Sheriff of said county, for that purpose, directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford this day and year aforesaid.
Attest: O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
ROB'T STECKMAN, Sheriff. jan15

COURT PROCLAMATION.
To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the several different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District consisting of the counties of Fulton, Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset, and by miner and Gemeral of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 2d Monday of Feb. being the 8th day*, 1869, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1869.
ROBERT STECKMAN,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Bedford, Jan. 15, 1869. 4w

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and levari facias to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, February 6th, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following real estate, viz:

One lot of ground fronting 60 feet on Mill street, and running back to an alley 160 feet, with a two story log rough cast house thereon, adjoining lands of John B. Longenecker on the East and West. Situate in Middle Woodberry township, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Strock and John B. Longenecker terre tenant.

Also, one lot of ground containing 16 acres, all cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and log barn thereon erected, also a young apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Alexander Shoemaker on the East, Joseph Ling on the West, and Daniels on the North. Situate in Juniata township, and taken into execution as the property of Ellen Showman.

Also, one tract of land containing 295 acres more or less, with about 240 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, double log barn, tenant house and other outbuildings thereon erected, and two good apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of Philip Shoemaker, dec'd, on the west, Abraham Weisel on the northwest, Simon Stucky on the south, Christian Heterick on the east. Situate in Colerain township and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Stuckey.

Also, two lots of ground with a one story plank house thereon, adjoining lots of John M. Walter on the north, on the Schellsburg road on the west. Situate in Union township, and taken in execution as the property of John G. Seder and wife, formerly Nancy Benthimer.

Also, A certain tract of land situate in Harrison township, containing one hundred and eight and one fourth acres, more or less, being the same tract of land which P. F. Lehman and Mary Ann, his wife, sold and conveyed to John H. Wertz and Sophia Wertz, his wife; you cause to be levied as well a certain debt of two hundred and nine dollars and ninety three cents, which Samuel Heffner lately in our county court of Common Pleas aforesaid, by the consideration of the said Court, recovered of John H. Wertz and Sophia his wife, to be levied of the said lot of ground, as also the interest thereon from the 18th of December, 1867, and also the sum of $10.07 which accrued thereon according to the form and effect of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth in such case made and provided, and have you these moneys before our Judges at Bedford, at our County Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the 2d Monday of February (next), there to render unto the said Samuel Heffner, use of O. E. Shannon, for the debt and interest and costs aforesaid, and taken in Execution as the property of John H. Wertz and Sophia Wertz his wife.

Also, all the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence with a double log house and grist mill, frame bank barn thereon erected, and an apple orchard thereon, adjoining Deaner & Hull on the west, Valentine Riseling on the east, Hiram Blackburn on the north, Joseph L. Daugherty on the South.

Also, one tract of wood land containing 10 acres more or less, adjoining Jesse K. Smith on the west, James Taylor on the north, and others on the east. Situate in St. Clair township, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph C. Blackburn.
15jan ROB'T STECKMAN, Shff.

PAPER Flour and Buckwheat sacks constantly in store and for sale by.
3m. G. R. OSTER & Co.

New Advertisements.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that said accounts will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 9th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

1. The Final account of John W. Sams, Esq., Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Valentine Metz, late of Broad Top tp, dec'd.
2. The account of Jacob Snook, administrator of the estate of Emanual Snook, late of Napier tp, dec'd.
3. The account of Wesley M. Akers, administrator of the estate of Nathan Layton, late of Monroe township, dec'd.
4. The account of John B. Amos and Saml B. Amos, administrators with the will annexed of John Amos, late of Bedford tp., dec'd
5. The account of David L. Keagy, administrator of the estate of J. F. Hoover, late of Middle Woodberry tp, dec'd.
6. The account of Wm. H. Dasher and John B. Fluck, Esq., administrators of the estate of John Dasher, late of Hopewell tp, dec'd.
7. The final account of George H. Sleek executor of the last will &c, of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier tp, dec'd.
8. The account of Henry Rose, executor of the last will &c, of Arshon Rose, late of Cumberland Valley tp, dec'd.
9. The account of Wm. W. Cuppet, executor of the last will &c, of Isaac Cuppet late of St. Clair tp, dec'd.
10. The account of John W. Knox, administrator of the estate of Thomas Knox, late of Bedford tp, dec'd.
11. The account of John Rininger and Jacob Dull, executors of the last will &c. of Jacob Dull, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

Certified Jan. 9, 1869.
15jan O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

1869. — 1869.

In order to reduce our present stock, we will offer

FOR CASH

All kinds of WINTER GOODS

AT COST.

Great Bargains can now be had in

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, FLANNELS,

Merinoes, Delaines, Hosiery, Carpetings,

Shawls, &c. &c.

COME WITH THE CASH.

You can buy cheap, as we are determined to reduce our stock to half its present size.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Jan. 8, 1869.

A NATIONAL RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.
THE METHODIST, FOR 1869.

"The Methodist" discusses with frankness and courage every subject of interest to the Church, commanding the best literary ability at home and abroad, represents loyally and courageously the interests of general Christianity, and is in every respect

A COMPLETE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Sermon Department is one of its leading features. It contains fresh sermons nearly every week from various Ministers, among whom are some of the brightest lights of the American Pulpit.

Experienced writers contribute to the various Special Departments of the paper, rendering it one of the most original, thorough, and comprehensive Periodicals of the day.

It contains a weekly Summary of Religious Intelligence, both from the Methodist Episcopal and other denominations, which has been repeatedly pronounced one of the most reliable published by any paper in the country. In typographical appearance The Methodist is unrivalled.

The News Department is under the supervision of an Editor who makes it a specialty: so that the reader gets the latest, most carefully arranged and condensed account of the current events, both Religious and Secular, of the stirring times in which we live.

The Children's Department contains a fresh story every week, written expressly for it.

The Financial, Commercial, Mercantile, and Agricultural Columns are supplied with invaluable information for business men, mechanics, manufacturers, and farmers.

Altogether, as a religious and literary weekly newspaper, The Methodist has been pronounced, by disinterested judges, to be without a superior. Its visits to any family will pay back its price, to every careful reader, a hundred fold.

Edited by the Rev. George R. Crooks D. D., Assisted by an able Corps of Contributors among John McClintock, L. L. D., Rev. Abel Stevens, L. L. D., Rev. B. H. Nadal, D. D., Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, D. D., Rev. J. F. Hurst, D. D., Rev. J. M. Freeman, A. M., Prof. A. L. Schem, and others. Some new and attractive features will be added to The Methodist during the next year, of which due notice will be given.

Terms—To Mail Subscribers. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, in advance. Postage prepaid at the Post-office where received, Twenty Cents per year.

Any one sending Three Subscribers and $7 50, will receive a Fourth copy free for one year.

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Liberal cash Commissions or Premiums allowed to Agents canvassing for subscribers.

Subscriptions may be sent direct to the office or to any minister of the M. E. Church, or other authorized agent. Address "The Methodist," 114 Nassau Street New York. 8jan3t

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. 4sep1yr

ESTATE OF JOHN BARLEY, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Barley, late of Middle Woodbery Township, deceased. by the Register of Bedford County, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement DANIEL BARLEY Executor of the last will and Testament of John Barley deceased. 11dec6t

SELLING OFF AT COST!
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, HATS & CAPS,
AT COST.
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

WASHINGTON HOTEL FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., at private sale until September 1, after which time, if not sold, it will be offered for rent. The building is
FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN TOWN
and is one of the
MOST FAVORABLY LOCATED
in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a
GOOD HOTEL PROPERTY
will do well to give this their attention
For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.
31julytf MICHAEL LUTZ.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS,

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra 8jul19:1y.

THE FARMERS' BOOK.
140 beautiful and useful illustrations. 750 octavo pages. Showing just what every farmer wants to know:
HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.
Send for circular giving full descriptions.
FARMERS! FARMER'S SONS!
Experienced Book Agents and others, wanted to take this book to every Farmer in every community. Business permanent. Pays from $150 to $200 per month according to experience and ability. Address, JEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 21aug6m

WANTED.—An intelligent boy from 12 to 16 years of age, who must be a good reader and write a fair hand, to read, copy papers, make fires, &c., for an attorney. One from the country preferred. Apply to J. R. DURBORROW,
25dec3t Bedford.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office
Nov 2, 1866

Miscellaneous.

$1,000 REWARD! $1,000

WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY MAN WHO CAN PRODUCE AS
LARGE AND AS CHEAP
A STOCK OF GOODS AS
G. R. OSTER & CO.
who are now receiving and opening at their Spacious New Store, the most extensive and varied assortment of new CHEAP
WINTER GOODS
ever opened in Bedford, purchased under favorable circumstances since the great break down in prices, and will now offer them to CASH buyers, both wholesale and retail, at much lower prices than the same kind can be bought for in Bedford county. Country Storekeepers will find an opportunity of sorting up their stocks, if only a single piece is wanted, at wholesale prices.

SPECIAL.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

In ladies dress goods, such as Striped and Chene Mohair, Striped plaid, Shot and Chene Poplins in changeable effects, for suits and walking dresses, all that look at them say they are cheap. Extra heavy mixed Melange Poplins and ne plus ultra Repellants for suits, Empress Cloth, English Serges, Epinglines and corded Poplins, in brown, steel, violet, purple, wine green, garnet and bismark. They are beauties. All you have to do is look at them, and your own judgment wil say buy. French Merinos, Coburgs, Wool Delaines and Alpacas in all the new colorings, best American Delaines and Armures in the new stripes, and palka dots, very desirable.

CALICOES!

10000 yards of beautiful calico prints that won't fade, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16 cents.

MUSLINS!

Piles of bleached and unbleached muslins, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 cents.

FLANNELS!

You have all heard no doubt of our cheap flannels. It is all over town. The ladies talk about it as much as of the coming holidays; all wool flannels at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.

FURS, SHAWLS, &C.

Ladie's Furs, Shawls, Grand Duchess, Lady Belle, pretty Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. Corsets, guaranteed to stand enough of pressure to break a rib every week. Ladies' Breakfast Shawls, Merino Vests, Hoods, Gloves and Hosiery.

UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &C.

Men's Wool and Merino Undershirts and drawers. Woolen and White Overshirts, Comforts, Neckties, scarfs, collars, &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.

A large and varied assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Velvet Cord, Blankets, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, table Diapers, Napkins, Doylies, and Towels, decily cheap.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Don't our Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes strike you as cheap. A whole rig at our store from tip to toe and wont cost you much.

CARPETS AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Wool filling and all wool ingrain carpets, venitian entry and stair carpets, and floor oil cloths.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.

Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio coffee. Choice French Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea.

A full line of sugars and syrups. A choice assortment of tobaccos and segars. In a word everything you want. All are invited to call and see for themselves. No trouble to show goods whether you wish to buy or not. Terms cash unless otherwise specified. G. R. OSTER & CO.
18dec3m

SETTLEMENT OF THE BOUNTY ACCOUNT OF MIDDLE WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP, FOR THE YEAR 1864.—The Auditors of Middle Woodberry township met at the hotel of Hon. Wm. G. Eicholtz, in Woodberry, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to audit the Bounty Accounts of Ephraim Longenecker and Jacob S. Bassler, Supervisors and Collectors of the Bounty Tax for the year 1864, with the following result, viz:

EPHRAIM LONGENECKER, DR.

To whole amount of his share of tax on Duplicate		$3381 98
	CR.	
By amount of uncollectable tax..$796 85		
By amount paid over to Treasurer per vouchers,.....2066 97		
By amount of escape list..... 200 10		
By amount of per centage at 2½ per cent..... 84 55	3088 47	
		$293 51
Int. from 24th December 1864 to 12th December, 1868.....		69 85
Bal. due by Longenecker.....		$363 36

JACOB S. BASSLER, DR.

To whole amount of his share of tax on Duplicate.....		$5237 78
	CR.	
By am't of uncollectable tax....$2239 68		
By am't paid over to Treasurer per vouchers 1950 40		
By am't of escape list..... 162 40		
By am't of per centage at 2½ per cent 129 95	4'82 43	
		$755 35
Int. from 24th December 1864 to 12th December, 1868.....		179 77
Bal. due by Bassler		$935 12
" " " Longenecker.....		363 36
Whole amount due township.....		$1298 48

The undersigned auditors having thoroughly examined and audited the Bounty accounts of the said Ephraim Longenecker and Jacob S. Bassler, Supervisors and Collectors of the Bounty Tax for the year 1864, certify that the above is a correct and true statement of the same.

Given under our hands this 12th day of December, A. D. 1868. JOHN KEITH,
JACOB CARPER,
Attest: Auditors.
J. R. DURBORROW, Clerk. 18dec4t

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
AND
CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.
WM. T. HOPKINS,
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER OF THE
Celebrated CHAMPION HOOP SKIRTS
FOR LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

The largest assortment, and best quality and styles in the *American Market.* Every lady should try them, *as they recommend themselves* by wearing longer, retaining their shape much better, being lighter and more *elastic* than all others WARRANTED *in every respect*, and sold at very low prices. Ask for HOPKINS' "CHAMPION" SKIRT.

Superior Hand-made Whale-Bone CORSETS in Fifteen different Grades, including the "Imperial" and Thompson & Langdon's "GLOVE FITTING" CORSETS, ranging in price from 81 cts. to $5.50; together with Joseph Beckel's Celebrated FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, superior shapes and quality, Ten different Grades, from 1.10 to 5.50. They are the finest and best goods for the prices, ever imported. The Trade supplied with HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS *at the Lowest Rates.*

Those visiting the City should not fail to call and examine our Goods and Prices, as we defy all competition. mar:20:1y mo.

THE HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY

A BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.

Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, A. M., Principal.
CARL F. KOLBE, Prof. Music, French, German.
COMPETENT ASSISTANTS in other departments.

None but EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS are employed in this institution.

Healthful and Beautiful Location.
Superb Building.
Near to the various Churches.
Gas and Water in the Building.
SESSION OPENS JANUARY 13, 1869.
20nov3mos.

New Advertisements.

IF YOU WANT—
SLEIGH BELLS,
SLEIGH BASKETS,
SLEIGH RUNNERS,
STEEL SLEIGH SOLES,
BUFFALO ROBES, AND
HORSE-BLANKETS, go to
LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

A fine stock of SKATES for Ladies and gentlemen.
A beautiful lot of
LAMPS, LANTERNS AND CHIMNEYS,
DOUBLE-BARRELLED SHOT-GUNS
AND PISTOLS,
CONCENTRATED LYE,
DOBBINS' AND CASTILE SOAP,
FANCY SOAPS,
A superior article of LUBRICATING OIL for machinery,
A fine lot of AXES. SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS & STUFFERS, Cheap.

If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want a plain set of GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a cheap HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want WAGON WHIP,
If you want a CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want a WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at
LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,
BEDFORD, PA.
PATTERSON'S FLOUR FOR SALE.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Wednesday, Sept 16, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS	
Accom	Mail.	STATIONS	Accom	Mail.	
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
LE4.35	LE 9 05	Huntingdon,	AR9.20	AR4.21	
4.46	9.12	Long Siding	9.12	4.16	
4.56	9.22	McConnellstown	8.54	4.06	
5.04	9.33	Pleasant Grove,	8.47	3.57	
5.21	9.49	Marklesburg,	8.30	3.40	
5.40	10.05	Coffee run,	8.14	3.25	
5.49	10.13	Rough & Ready	8.05	3.17	
6.06	10.28	Cove,	7.50	3.04	
6.10	10.32	Fisher's Summit	7.46	3.00	
AR6.27	10.55	Saxton,	LE7.30	2.46	
	11.13	Riddlesburg,		2.16	
	11.21	Hopewell,		2.09	
	11.39	Piper's Run,		1.49	
	12.00	Tat

Farm, Garden & Household.

For the Inquirer.

COMMON SENSE IN FARMING.

Some one has said that *common* sense is a very uncommon commodity; and when we look over the farming community we are more than half inclined to believe that the remark is a true one. How many of our farmers have planned to make the, from four to a dozen, horses that he used during the summer earn their feed during the winter months? How many have planned profitable work for their hired laborers by which they may be enabled to earn their wages during the inclement season of winter? Not one in a hundred. Yet horses and hands must be kept over winter or they will not be on hand when Spring opens. Here is where education and brains tell in farming. The keeping of a half dozen horses over winter is a heavy item of expense and sometimes eats up half the profits of the summer's work, yet a little judicious brain work would devise ways and means not only to make them pay their own expenses but also yield some profit even in winter. In the same manner the farm laborers may be kept over winter instead of being discharged when the fall work is over. Here too the farmer will find a most important element of success. If he has once obtained good, industrious and skilful laborers who know how to do their work and will do it well, he cannot afford to turn them off in the fall and hire green hands in the spring. one good hand may nett him a handsome profit each season, while it would require two or three inexperienced hands to accomplish the same work, and their board and wages in the end exceed the value of their labor, more laborers are wanted on every farm in Bedford County. The majority of the farms are scarcely half cultivated. In telligent, and skilful farmers will find that thorough culture will pay them better than the skinning system and that it is more profitable to improve and thoroughly cultivate what they have than to increase the size of their farms which are now only half tilled. Who will be the first to give us the benefit of his experience in thorough culture?

FIX UP THE IMPLEMENTS.

During the winter every implement and machine that will be required next spring and summer should be overhauled and repaired. Examine the plows, and if they have been neglected and are rusty, wash off all the dirt, and then apply with a swab fastened on the end of a stick, a mixture of one part sulphuric acid and two parts water. Rub the mould-board and other parts that are rusty with this liquid until the rust is all removed; then wash it off and rub it dry. Then smear it over with crude petroleum or some other cheap oil, and next spring you will be saved from the loss and annoyance of clogging. Every farmer should buy a barrel of petroleum, and use it freely on all his wagons, machines, implements, etc. It will keep the iron from rusting and the wood from decay, and in cold wheather it is a useful lubricating oil. We find it absolutely essential to keep on hand several sizes of carriage bolts. With these and a brace, and a set of bits, nearly all ordinary fractures can be easily repaired. It is a great convenience, also, to have a vice, and to keep on hand an assortment of uneut nuts, with the tools for making the thread in them and also on the bolts. All these things can be obtained at a hardware store, and a farmer who buys them will never regret it. But if it is necessary to take anything to the blacksmith's shop, now is *the time to do it*, and when it is repaired, clean off the rust, paint it with linseed oil, and put it away for use in the spring. If the farmer or his son would go over all the implements, machinery, wagons, hay racks, tools, etc., paint them, oil and tighten the bolts, and see that everything is strong and in good order, it would not only greatly lessen the blacksmith's bill, but would save much precious time and no little annoyance next spring and summer. The winter is also the time to make whiffletrees, and three-horse even-ers. It is a great advantage to have an extra set of these on hand.

DEEP PLOWING SHOULD BE DONE GRADUALLY.

A correspondent, who has one of the finest and most productive farms in Western New York, which he keeps in a high state of fertility by thorough cultivation and the growth of red clover, makes the following sensible remarks in regard to deep plowing: "A sudden bringing up to the surface of many inches of heavy clay, that has never been punctured by the roots of plants, and this too in the spring of the year, would probably injure the first crop. Clay subsoils are best brought to the surface two or three inches at a time, and that in the fall, so that the frosts of winter may mellow them down. The next spring plow say twice as many inches deep as the clay subsoil is thick. This will mix things up so that even a crop of corn would be much improved by the deep fall plowing. If we had the power and tools necessary to go on with this process of bringing up the subsoil to, and mixing it with the surface soil, until we had one foot or more of mellow soil that had been enriched by turning under repeated clover crops, and then under this foot or more of soil, we could run a subsoil plow two feet deep, and so break the clay to a depth of three feet, the clover roots would have a chance to bring to the surface the fertility that now lies dormant under the surface of our lands. This is the theory that I have constructed on the experience of a lifetime as a farmer; and I have no doubt of its applicability on our lands *here*. I do not think it would do on all lands, but it is practicable here, or at least will be when we get the Steam Plow that can do the subsoiling for us. In the meantime we are doing the best we can in the direction I have indicated."—*Ex.*

CHARLES DOWNING says that he witnessed a remarkable change produced on the body of a pear tree by means of wrapping it in straw. The tree was a brown Beurre, grafted about seven feet high, upon a stock which for years had not grown as rapidly as a graft usually does, and presented a decided bulge or swelling at the junction of the graft. This smaller portion was encased in straw about two inches thick, and at the end of two seasons it was found, on removing the straw, that the heretofore smaller stem had become the full size of the graft above, presenting but a slight indication of the past union between graft. This is an item of interest, and many tree growers who have trees with contracted stems, evidence of some natural want of affinity with the graft, may find it a hint for practical use. We have ourselves practiced wrapping the stem of Morello cherries when worked at a height of two or three feet, with the free growing or sweet varieties, with moss, and thus kept them swelling regularly with the growth of the graft for years, says a grower.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Humorous.

POPULAR hose company—The society of women.

MONEY—The "root of all evil," to those who spend their lives rooting for it.

A YOUNG lady's motto—"The lip that touches liquor shall never touch mine."

IT is very common for men when corned to have husky voices.

INK has been called the black slave that waits on thought.

WHAT roof covers the most noisy tenant? The roof of the mouth.

IF you would look "spruce" in your old age don't "pine" in your youth.

THE question is raised whether the grief of a mulatto may be considered yellow pine.

WHEN a lady has very sweet hair, is it a consequence of her fastening it with a honey comb?

HOW can it be proven that a horse has six legs? Because he has fore legs in front and two behind.

AN IRISHMAN being asked to define hard drink said: "It is sitting on a rock and sipping cold water."

"I FEEL it my duty to dilate," said a tedious orator. "Better die late than never!" shouted a voice in the crowd.

SOLOMON advises the sluggard to go to the ant; but the shiftless in our day generally go to their uncle.

How to get the real complexion of some ladies—Take a little soap and water.

IF "brevity is the soul of wit," what a funny thing a fashionable coat is, is ,nt it?

THE music of a planing-mill is supposed to be made by the bands that run the machinery.

IF nature abhors a vacuum, why does she permit so many empty-headed people to live?

A BORE.—A man who persists in talking about himself when you wish to talk about yourself.

WHY is i the happiest of the vowels? Because i is in the midst of bliss, e is in hell, and all the others are in purgatory.

IF you and your sweetheart vote upon the marriage question, you for it and she against it, don't flatter yourself as its being a tie.

A LOVER sees his sweetheart in everything he looks at, just as a man, bitten by a mad dog in his meat, dog in his drink, dogs all around him.

A MAN, who recently married a fashionable wife, says he is glad he purchased an upright piano, for it's the only upright thing they have in the house.

WHEN you pass a door after nine o'clock at night, and see a young man and woman, and hear a smack, you may bet your bottom dollar that the young man don't live there.

"Do you seek consolation for your sorrows in drink?" asked a pious old lady of an intemperate fellow, who was something of a wag.

"Yes, in a *horn*," was the laconic and witty reply.

SOMEBODY says the first thing that turned his attention to matrimony was the neat and skillful manner in which a pretty girl handled a broom. Yes, says the printer's devil, he may see the time when the manner in which the broom will be handled will not afford him so much satisfaction.

"DID you know," said a cunning Gentile to a Jew, "that they hang Jews and jackasses together in Portland?" "Indeed!" retorted Solomon, "den it ish vell dat you and I ish not dere."

AN Irish gentleman, residing in Canada, was desirous to persuade his sons to work as backwoodsmen, instead of drinking champagne at something more than a dollar a bottle. Whenever this old gentleman saw his sons so engaged, he used to exclaim:

"Ah, my boys! there goes an acre of land, trees and all."

O'CONNELL, in addressing a jury, having exhausted every ordinary epithet of abuse, stopped for a word, and then added, "this naufragerous ruffian." When afterward asked by his friends the meaning of the word, he confessed that he did not know, but said, "he thought it sounded well."

A WHITE man in St. Louis became enraged at a negro, the other day, and was about to strike him with a brickbat, when the colored man fell back on reserved rights: "Look here, white man, don't you do it, sar. I'd have you know dat when you strikes me you strikes a Bureau"

A GENTLEMAN presented a lace collar to the object of his adoration, and in a jocular way, said:

"Do not let any one else rumple it."

"No, dear," said the lady, "I will take it off."

"LOOK here, boy," said an nervous gentleman to an urchin munching candy at a lecture, "you are annoying me very much." "No, I ain't neither," said the urchin, "I'm gnawing this 'ere candy."

Miscellaneous.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The most popular Monthly in the world—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of *Harpers Magazine*—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each Number contains fully 144 pages of reading-matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Trubner's Guide to American Literature, London.*

Subscriptions.—1869. *Terms:*

Harpers Magazine, one year.....$400

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A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty-seven Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. *Single volumes*, by mail, *postpaid*, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail postpaid.

The postage on *Harper's Magazine* is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office.

* * *Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 24 cents additional, to prepay United States postage.* Address

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MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMOREST'S, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Billiousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

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These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

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They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditton, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

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Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

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Respectfully yours,
JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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The Tribune has often been applied to for copies of Mr. Greeley's history of the late Civil War entitled The American Conflict. Many evidently presume that it is published by us, so that we can give copies at pleasure. In several cases Union soldiers have written us saying that they were unable to pay its full price, but were nevertheless anxious to possess the work, and asking us to tell them by what means they may obtain it.

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DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

THE GALAXY FOR 1869.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE COMING YEAR.

A New Story by *Charles Reade*, Author of "Foul Play," "Griffith Gaunt," etc.

Also A new Story by *Mrs. Annie Edwards*, Author of "Archie Lovell," and "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," etc. "Americanisms," By *Richard Grant White.*

The January number will commence the Seventh Volume of The *Galaxy*. The general scope and character of the magazine are so well known to the public that the publishers do not need to more than announce some of the leading points of interest which will commend The *Galaxy* to the continued favor of cultivated American readers. They may say, however, that since its enlargement last spring, The *Galaxy* contains *fifty per cent. more matter than heretofore*, and is now (with a single exception) *the largest monthly magazine published.* It is the purpose of the publishers to make it also the *best* magazine published. To this end they will secure for its pages, at whatever pecuniary cost the best literary and artistic talent now engaged, or that may hereafter be engaged, in writing for periodical literature, at home or abroad.

For the coming year, besides other attractions of which they cannot yet speak so specifically, they can now definitely announce:

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Articles by Dr. W. A. Hammond, one of the greatest of living authorities on diseases of the mind and nervous system.

A number of skillful writers are engaged upon articles for The *Galaxy*, discussing important Social subjects.

Mr. Eugene Benson, the brilliant essayist, will commence in the January number a series of character-studies of several of the leading journalists of New York.

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